[27th August 1955

V.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—*cont.*

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டம் நகல் திட்டம் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று அசல் திட்டமாக வருவதற்கு இன்னும் சில மாதங்கள் பிடிக்கும் எனத் தெரிகிறது. மேலும், அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு வேண்டிய அபிவிருத்திகளைப் பற்றிய திட்டங்கள் சரியாக வகுக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும், அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு ஜில்லா வாரியாக விவாதிக்கப்படும் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது பொதுவாகத்தான் அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

" முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் வகுக்கப்பட்டு ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் அவைகளினால் எவ்வளவு சாத்தியமோ அந்த வழிகளிலே அவைகளைத் தொகுத்து அமுல் நடத்தும் திட்டமாக இருந்தது. அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்திலிருக்கும் நிதியைக் கொண்டும், மக்களிடத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியான நிதியைக் கொண்டும் பல காரியங்களைச் சாதிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மக்களாலேயே பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட அவர்களது குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்கும்படியான திட்டங்களாக இருக்கும் பக்ஷத்தில், மக்கள் அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருவார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இருந்த போதிலும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தினால் முக்கியமான நன்மை என்னவென்று கேட்டால், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மக்களிடையே ஒரு புது உணர்ச்சி உண்டாகி விட்டது. ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரே மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு மனோபாவம் இருந்து வந்தது. ஆனால், சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு, முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் அமுல் நடந்த பிறகு, மக்களுக்கே தங்களுடைய குறைகளையும் கஷ்டங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அந்தந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன குறைகள் இருக்கிறதோ அதை அவசியம் அரசாங்கம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, மக்களிடையே நிலவி வரும் இந்தப் புதிய உணர்ச்சியை பயன்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடனேயே, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மக்களுடைய திட்டமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது மக்களுடைய திட்டமென்றே எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்காகத்தான், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் தனித்தனியாக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு, அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு சேர்த்து பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

" முதல் ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் விவசாயத்துக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கும் முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய அநேக காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு விசேஷ முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்படும். அதற்கான அநேக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் விவசாய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்கள் அநேக நன்மையை உண்டாக்கி, நம் ராஜ்யத்திலே மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவு கிடைக்கும்படி செய்திருக்கின்றன என்ற ஒரு திருப்தி மக்களிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், பல கிராமங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்குப் போதிய அளவு மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியும் மின்சார வசதியும் கிடைக்கும்படி சரியாகக் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

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சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது நமது தென் நாட்டிலே ஒன்றிரண்டு ஜீவ நதிகள்தான் உண்டு. அவைகளை நீர்ப்பா சனத்துக்காக உபயோகப்படுத்தி விட்டோம். இன்னும் சில நதிகளை நம் நாட்டுக்குத் திருப்பவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. திருவாங் கூர் கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திதைச் சேர்ந்த அரபிக் கடலில் போய் விழும் பம்பை யார், அப்பர் பெரியார் முதலிய நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை நம் ராஜ்யத்துக்குத் திருப்பி, பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்காக அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் நம் அரசாங்கம் பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நமக்குப் பயன்படும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமை. இதை அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளு கிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயத்தில் அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் அடிக்கடி தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் காரியம் சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேறும்.

"இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நம் மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பொறுப்பை மத்திய அரசாங் கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் இதைப்பற்றி நமது அரசா ங்கத்தார் அடிக்கடி வலியுறுத்திக்கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். அடிக்கடி நமது அமைச்சர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போய் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தபோதெல்லாம் இதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மத் திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இதற்கு அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நமது அரசாங்கம் நேரடியாக தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வ ளவு நமது தேவைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியும். உதாரண மாக, எங்கள் முனிசிபாலிடியில் sewage பண்ணைக்காக 100 எக்கரா நிலம் வாங்கி போட்டிருந்தோம். அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளு வதற்கு பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீஸர் வந்து பார்த்து "நாங்கள் பணம் கொடுத்தால் பயன் படுத்த முடியுமா" என்று கேட்டார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டதால், இப்பொழுது ரூ. 95,000 உதவியாக சாங்ஷன் ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி, அடிக்கடி நேரான தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் காரியங்கள் கட்டாயம் முடியும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு பழக்கமுள்ள, நம் அரசாங்கத்திலும் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த ஒரு அதிகாரியை நிரந்தரமாக டெல்லியிலேயே வைக்கவேண்டும். இங்கிருந்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதங்களை அவர் உடனுக் குடன் கவனித்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் அதை விளக்கி எடுத்துச்சொல்லி, அடிக்கடி அவர்களுக்கு அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தகுந்த அவ்வளவு மதிப் பில்லையென்றால், டெல்லியிலே இதற்காக ஒரு தனி மந்திரியையே வைத்து விடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் காரியங்களை சீக்கிரம் சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கு கைத்தொழில்கள் அவசியம். நெய்வேலி திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற நடவடிக்கை கள் எடுக்கவேண்டும். தென்னாட்டிலே கனரகத் தொழிற்சாலை கட்டாயம் அமைய வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. கோயமுத்தூரில் சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் திட்ட கமிஷன் ஆதரவில் நடந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது நமது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தென் நாட்டில் கணிசமான தொழிற்சாலைகள் இல்லையென்றும், ஆதலால் தென் நாடு புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்ற எண்ணம் வளர்ந்து வருகிறதென்றும் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டி பெரிய ஆலைகள் தென் பகுதியில் அமையவேண்டுமென வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அந்த உள் நோக்கத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு வேண்டிய

ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் மறுபடியும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முதலிலே நம் அரசாங்கம் 394 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தாலும், அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சுமார் 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு குறைத்து விடக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு கட்டாயம் அங்கீகாரம் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்று எதிர் பார்ப்பதாக நமது நிதி மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாயை நாம் எப்படி சமாளிக்கப்போகிறோம் என்பது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அரசாங்கத்தார் குறிப்பில் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, இப்பொழுது கேட்கப்பட்ட கடன் தொகையை மக்கள் தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், இன்னும் மேலும் கேட்டாலும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நமது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லும் பொழுது 'நமது நாட்டில் வரி எவ்வளவு தூரம் விதிக்கமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் வரி போட்டாய்விட்டது. இனிமேல் வரி ஒன்றும் போடுவதற்கில்லை' என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அம்மாதிரி சொல்லிவிட்டு, இனி வரி போட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. இதையெல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு கடன் கோரலாம் என்று யோசித்து மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவியையும் பெற்று இதற்கு ஆக வேண்டிய காரியங்களை கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதைவிடுத்து வரிகள் போட முற்பட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாதென்றும், அரசாங்கம் மீது அவநம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்படுமென்றும் எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

"பெரிய கனரகத் தொழிலே மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருப்பது நமக்கு ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. அதே சமயத்தில் கிராமங்களில் அநேக கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் ஆண்டிலே 120 நாட்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு கிராம கைத் தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்படி, கிராமங்களில் சில கைத்தொழில்கள் கட்டாயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்களை தயாரிப்பதற்கு, அங்கே இல்லாமல் கிராமங்களில் கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு நகரங்களுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்ற வேட்கை ஒழியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வேலைக்காக ஜீவனுத்துக்காக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு வரும் போக்கை மாற்றமுடியாது. கிராம மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வேலை கொடுக்கும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால், அங்கிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு குடி போகும் போக்கையும் நாளடைவில் மாற்றலாம். நகரத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான எல்லா நவீன வசதிகளையும் கோரிக்கைகளையும் கிராமங்களில் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

"கிராமங்களில் குடிசைக் கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் பண்டங்களை உடனடியாக விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கொஞ்ச நாட்களிலே மக்கள் சோர்வு அடைந்து விடுவார்கள். குடிசைத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு' கிராம மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக பணம் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கேட்ட சமயத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் சகாயமான வட்டிக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் கடன் வசதி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். குடிசைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் சகாய வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அல்லது. இந்த விஷயங்களை முக்கியமாக கவனத்தில் கொண்டு கிராம மக்களின் சுபிட்ச வாழ்வில் நாட்டம் வைத்து திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுவதே சிறந்தது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொருத்தமட்டில், கடலோரச் செல்வமாகிய மீன்பிடிப்பை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதைச் சரியானபடி பாதுகாத்து மீன் வளர்ப்புத் தொழிலுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களிலிருந்து ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களுக்கும் பெரிய ரோடுகளுக்கும் இணைப்புப் பாதைகள் போட்டு, மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் மீன்களை கெடாமல் சீக்கிரம் நகரங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு

27th August 1955] [Sri V. V. Ramasami]

வந்து விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத்தை பெரிய துறைமுகமாக விருத்தி செய்ய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிழக்குக்கரை ஓரமாக சென்னையிலிருந்து தென்கோடி வரை ஒரு பெரிய **coastal road** ஏற்படுத்தினால் கடலோரங் களில் இருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் நகரங்களோடு இணையும். அதோடு கிழக்குக் கரையிலிருக்கும் சிறு சிறு துறைமுகங்களை பெரிதாக்கி அவைகள் இறக்குமதி ஏற்றுமதிக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளுடன் இயங்கும்படி செய்தல் அவசியம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் வியாபாரம் வலுக்கும். மக்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பழகுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். மீன்பிடிப்புத் தொழிலைப் பற்றி பேசும் பொழுது மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொ ழுது அநேக துறையில் மீன் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆபத்தில்லாமல் நவீன முறையில் மீன்பிடிக்கும் வழிகளை மீன்பிடிப்பவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளு வதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். அதிலே அவர்கள் பழகுவதற்கு அனேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை மாகாணத் தில் **63** பயிற்சிப்பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் அதிகமான பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். மலையாளப் பகுதியில் சுமார் **60** பள் ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் **4, 5** பள்ளிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கையில் சந்தோஷப்படாமல், மலையாளம் புறக் கணிக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் மீன் பிடிப் பவர்களுக்காக அநேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

"இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்கு மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்ப்பார்ப்பதாக சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் திட்டத்துக்கு அவர் களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு அவசியம்தான். **1953–54**-ல், **1954–55**-ல் ஒவ் வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், சில மாவட்டங்கள் கொடுத்த பணம் போதாமல் அதையெல்லாம் செலவழித்துவிட்டு அதிகப் பணம் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்காரை அதிகமாக பணம் கேட்டுக்கேட்டு போதுமானபடி கொடுக்காத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் மலையாளத்துக்கு ஒதுக்கிய பணத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு கூட பிரயோஜனப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. காரணம் மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லையென்றுதான் யூகிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அப்படி யிருக்கையில் மலையாளம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்றும் மேலும் மேலும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சமயம் மக்களை மயக்கு வதற்காக அரசியல் வாதிகள் கேட்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியாது. நான் குறை சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் ராஜ்யம் வந்த பிறகு எப்படித் தான் நடந்து கொள்ளப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. அப்பொழுது நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்துக்கும் அதிகமாக பணம் கொடுக்கும் பக்ஷத்தில் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சி வளர்ந்து இன்னும் மேலிட்ட ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக் கும். மக்களிடையே இம்முறையில் நல்ல பிரசாரம் நடத்தவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பலனே இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். 3 p.m

"கிராமக் கண்மாய்கள் சீரமைப்புக்காக நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய அர சாங்கத்தினிடம் **125** லட்ச ரூபாய் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை எப்படி செலவழிப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். சரியான பிரசார மில்லாமல் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை போலும். தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதால் மக்களிடையே சுறுசுறுப்பு இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. **Contract**-களினால் காரியங்கள் தடைபட்டிருக்கலாம், அல்லது மின் சார வசதி கிடைக்காததால் தாமதம் ஏற்படலாம். இந்த நிலையினால் மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவி கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. இதை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வசதியை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்ப்பார்க்கிறேன். மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறுவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பிராந்தியத்திலும் எவை உடனடித் தேவையென்று அங்குள்ள மக்களை திட்டம் வகுக்கச் சொல்லி, அமுல் செய்யவரும்படி அழைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை சரிவர பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமையென்று

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மக்களிடையே சொல்லி அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறவேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட மாவட்டங்களுக்கு அதிகமான வசதிகள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. சில பெரிய நகரங்களிலே குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும் வடிகால் **(drainage)** திட்டம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டமும் வடிகால் திட்டமும் சேர்ந்திருக்க வேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரில் வடிகால் திட்டம் **1936–37**-ல் சாங்ஷன் ஆகி இன்னும் முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. குறுகிய காலத்திட்டம் ஒன்று போட்டு **1943**-ல் பணம் கொடுத்த போதிலும் இன்னும் அது நிறைவேற்றப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. டிசைன் போடுவது ஒரு இலாகா, நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியது மற்றொரு இலாகா, பணம் கொடுப்பது முனிசிபாலிட்டி, இப்படி ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் மாறுதலாக இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமான நகரங்கள் இம்மாதிரி திட்டங்களில் தாங்களே பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்க மேற்பார்வையில் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற முன் வந்தால் சீக்கிரமாக முடித்துவிடலாம். கொடுத்த பணத்தை வீணாக செலவழிக்காமல் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு அவர்களிடமிருந்து வேண்டிய ஒத்துழைப்பை சரியான முறையில் பெறவேண்டும்.

" நமது நாட்டிலே பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்துவதோடு அல்லாமல், மாநிலத்தில் ஏற்படவேண்டிய சிறு கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் தனிநபர் தொழில்களுக்கும் நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கம் எவ்வாறாகிலும் பண உதவி செய்து மக்களுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Sri T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, of course, most of the hon. Members have spoken on the Second Five Year Plan. Before proceeding to talk about the Plan itself, I would like to point out to the Chairman a very serious omission in the First Five Year Plan, namely, improving the seating accommodation of the Members of this House. (Laughter.) There is no arm-rest and, as the Chairman and the hon. Members could well see, it is absolutely impossible to stand erect and talk with the table in front and no space between the seat and the table. Especially for a man like myself who happens to have a slight paunch, it is definitely inconvenient to stand for any length of time. I may mention this in passing.

" I went through the Second Five Year Plan. I was really impressed by the very high imagination of our Government in drawing up a Plan which is both realistic and goes a great length in satisfying the aspirations of our people. Of course, critics there may be and they will criticise anything. The First Five Year Plan period is nearing completion and we are going to launch the Second Five Year Plan. What has been our achievement under the First Five Year Plan? It has been tremendous. We never bargained for so much co-operation from the public, so much co-operation from the officials, and in spite of the very violent propaganda carried on against the First Plan by certain political parties in the most derisive language, the First Five Year Plan has after all been quite a success. It was thought that in a democratic set-up planned economy is impossible. Strict regimentation and the attendant totalitarian control were thought to be necessary to make the Plan a success whereas here was a country where

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due to the drive and the initiative of our illustrious Prime Minister followed on no less a scale by the State Ministers, we have not only got the co-operation of the people but have produced tangible results. The food problem has been solved. Russia of which so much is being spoken of to-day launched upon a First Five Year Plan in the year 1928 and in the year 1933 at the end of the completion of the First Plan, the worst family the world saw anywhere occurred in Russia. But what have we done here? Even during the worst famine, we did not allow a single individual to perish. We have overcome the difficulty and it appears we are now surplus in food. If this is not an achievement for the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John, I do not know what he will consider to be an achievement?

"If we go to the villages and see what is happening there, everywhere we find there is activity under the National Extension Service Schemes, the Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects. The villagers are satisfied. Villagers, who were in the beginning a little apathetic, have come to know how beneficial these measures are to them. Something was said about the 50 per cent contribution. Of course, it is difficult for certain people. But they can contribute through labour. Some of the villagers have taken contracts to work under Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects Schemes for laying village roads, veterinary dispensaries, maternity centres, etc. Our Prime Minister Nehru, while addressing a mammoth public meeting of villagers a few years ago was seen to be shedding tears. Why did he shed tears? He said: 'These lakhs and lakhs of people are assembled here in the hope that I am going to bring them salvation and that I am going to solve all their problems and usher in an era of peace and plenty. Will I be able to achieve all this before I die? I do not know'. He was afraid. He looked all around and noticed there was poverty. Our position then was that a man 6 feet tall was not able to cover his whole body with a bed-sheet 5 feet long. If he wanted to cover his head, his legs and feet would be exposed. If he wanted to cover his feet, his head was exposed. So we can just imagine the plight of such a man in a cool place. It was in the same plight that we were then. Now we have tided over the crisis."

Dr. V. K. JOHN :—"Will the Government consider giving the hon. Member a leading place in the propaganda machinery of the Government?"

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Sir, there is no place that the Government can give. It is not only for the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition but also for the hon. Member who is speaking for the people, to take their due legitimate places."

Sri T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHI :—"Of course, I agree with the Hon. Minister. But I should tell the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John that India, more than any other country, expects every man

to do his duty and the duty of the Member of the Opposition is not to sit idle at home and criticise the Government in the Council but contribute his mite for the amelioration of the condition of the masses and to make the Plan a great success. (Laughter.) Of course, he can mention certain items that have been omitted. But where is the wherewithal to take up all the schemes? We are already taxed much. How long can we go on taxing the people? All these things should be taken into consideration.

" So, during the First Five Year Plan, it was unfortunate that we in the South faced a very serious famine. There was no rain. Food production went down. We had to depend upon outside States for our food requirements. There was continuous drought for four or five years. Of course, our position then was bad. Added to that, immediately after the Congress Ministry was formed here, we were afraid that the whole administration would collapse. There was acute famine. We were not able to solve it. Added to that, the then Chief Minister of Madras launched upon certain pet schemes of his that engendered so much of controversy in our State. He brought in the elementary education scheme and communal bitterness and rancour developed on account of that. Most of us were worried where we were heading. Fortunately, the regime changed and we are now having a Government under the leadership of the present Chief Minister who has been with the masses and who has come from the masses and knows their sufferings. Communal rancour has vanished and all the other problems have been solved. The timely withdrawal of the modified elementary education scheme saved this State from the
3-10 p.m catastrophe towards which this State was heading. Now we are in peace and quiet and everything is prospering. I read some time back in the papers the speech of our ex-Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari somewhere in Bombay that this Government was not good enough, at least was not as good as the Government of Bombay. I was very much worried and I rushed to the Press with a statement of mine. But on further consideration I thought I need not have done it. Mr. Rajagopalachari was an angry man. He was angry with God. He was angry with Nature that was not co-operating with him. He was angry with the people who raised so much hubbub against his elementary education scheme. Now in spite of his best propaganda against B.C.G. vaccination, no individual seems to raise his voice against B.C.G. campaign. So he was very much worried. He was frustrated. He was a man of large ambition—lingering ambition—but frustrated ambition. As an angry man he has said this. As a balanced individual enjoying very good Government, I need not have gone to the Press I thought. This is by way of digression, Mr. Chairman.

" Coming to the Second Five-Year Plan . . . (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John). I hope Dr. John understands English."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech on the Five-Year Plan."

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SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHI :—" Of course I was comparing the administrations. Coming back to the Second Five-Year Plan, Sir, hon. Members have dwelt at length upon certain omissions. Of course, nobody is more interested in the people than the present Government. Our Finance Minister is a young man. We should expect him to have as much drive if not more than that of Dr. John himself. The Hon. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, has been Minister for a pretty long time. Under him, the P.W.D., and now the Agricultural Department is progressing by leaps and bounds. People acknowledge it. Dr. John sitting in his bungalow may not have time to visit rural areas and see for himself the development that has taken place, least of all the forest areas. His Kodaikanal bungalow is not in the midst of forests. Far away from his bungalow is the forest area, which the Government are trying to improve. We read in the papers how our Finance Minister fought in Delhi so that the cost of our schemes might not be cut down. The provision of Rs. 225 crores for the five-year period of the plan is quite realistic and we can achieve considerable results under this plan. One suggestion I will try to give to Government. As Dr. John himself has observed, we are concerned with the improvement of the purchasing power of our people. How are we going to achieve it? So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never hope to be self-sufficient in food. The protagonists of Tamil may speak about the Sangam days when there was prosperity and all that. Our rivers except perhaps Cauvery have not been giving us plentiful supply of water at all. From time immemorial it was the Tamilian that went to overseas countries. Nobody else from India went overseas. Why did he alone go overseas? It is not in any spirit of adventure. He went to foreign lands to seek food and employment and earn profits. So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never be self-sufficient in food. Our water resources are poor. So industry alone is our salvation. Regarding the establishment of a steel plant, I say that we cannot establish it here because the coal position is not good. Electricity position is not good. Our Government some time ago launched upon irrigation project schemes. Formerly it was a question of a certain percentage of return from any project. Later on the Government changed their policy and said, 'It is not profit motive that we are concerned with; if necessary, we execute irrigation projects'. Just like this we should have industries. In the Second Five-Year Plan, millions of jobs are sought to be created, out of which only 200,000 will be created in the South. We are a population of 3½ crores, and about 200,000 jobs, during the whole period of five years, in the South, are absolutely inadequate, and we will have to face the serious unemployment problem—the problem of the educated, uneducated, skilled labourers, and unskilled labourers. So we should create more jobs for our people. How are we going to create more jobs? By establishing industries, we should not care for profit. We should have large scale industries, and the Government should put up a fight, as the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar

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said. I asked him, 'With whom and how?' He refused to answer. We should put up a fight with the Central Government. What are the people of Andhra doing? What are the people of Bengal, Punjab, Hyderabad, etc., doing? They go and tell the Central Government, 'Look here; there are the Communists; they will swallow the country and sweep the polls if you are not going to do this.' They threaten the Central Government and they get crores of rupees. From Poona to Bombay it is more than 100 miles. Throughout this distance, it is a wonderful sight to see. Crores of rupees on industries have been invested, and everywhere new industries are springing up. But between Madras and Madurai in the South, it is really a bleak desert. The Neiveli Project is just like Addison's speech in Parliament. He conceived thrice but brought forth nothing. When are we going to produce anything from this Neiveli? I do not know anything about the scheme of this project. When and how are we going to produce anything out of this project, I do not know. I do not know how are we going to find employment for hundreds of thousands of our people. So, we should tell the Central Government, 'If you are not going to do this, a sort of centrifugal forces that have started to operate in the South now will gain momentum, and we cannot check it; so the South must be industralized'. There must be large scale industries, medium industries, and small scale industries in the South. The Government must concentrate on these.

"Regarding the finances for implementing the Second Five-Year Plan, I must say that our State cannot hope to tax people any more. Neither the Centre in my opinion. I am not an expert, but so far as I have been able to glean facts from so many experts and specialists in the field of economics, I think we can resort to deficit financing. Immediately after we attained independence, what we did was very seriously to launch upon a scheme of deflation. If the prices of agricultural products and commodities have fallen, it does not necessarily mean that there has been so much of production in these items but that the deflationary tendency is so high that the prices have naturally fallen. This is my own impression. We have taken deflation too far, and a certain amount of inflationary current will be conducive to a change for the betterment of our economic position. This is my feeling. We can resort to deficit financing by some crores of rupees. We can print small denomination notes and need not issue them through banks but take them to the national extension services and community project areas. There are backward districts. Even in those districts, there are backward taluks. In very forward districts, there are backward taluks. In those areas not only do the people not contribute their half-share for the development works, but they also cannot contribute free labour. Because if a man works for one day free, he does not earn his wages for one day. Most of the villages are in backward taluks. Even in my own district, this is the position in Tirumangalam and Palni taluks. In these places we can pay wages to the labourers

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with these new notes. Thereby the purchasing power of the people will increase, and the savings of the people also will increase. The savings will come back to the Government in the shape of loans to Government.

" Our Government could borrow still further. We can easily afford to have about Rs. 200 crores debt. In that way, we can increase the purchasing power of the people, produce more employment and make the condition of the people better. Under the Rs. 225 crores investment, definitely our status will rise. With the irrigation projects and the emphasis laid more on industrial development, instead of feeling shy, if we fight with the Central Government and get substantial contribution for industrial development in the South, we will definitely advance. I can assure hon. Members of this House that our Government are proceeding in the right direction, they have an eye only to the good of the people and they will spare no pains to see that we not only achieve our objective under the Second Five-Year Plan but even overstep it and lay the foundation for the Third Five-Year Plan also."

* **Sri M. ETHIRAJULU** :—" சேர்மன் ஸார், இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதல் ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் முடிவதற்குள்ளேயே இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் போட்டாய்விட்டது.. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில், இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தபிறகு முன்னேற்றமடைந்ததுபோல் மற்ற எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்காது. இதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை. குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்க்கும் பொழுது லோயர் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு முடிவு அடைந்து வருகிற செப்டம்பர் 9-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 2 லட்ச எக்கரா நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி அளிக்கப்போகிறது. மணிமுத்தாறு, மேட்டூர் வாய்க்கால் சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டு மற்றும் பல அணைக்கட்டுகள் துரிதமாக வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் 1,360 மைல்களுக்கு மேல் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, 190 மைல்களுக்குமேல் மெடல் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 2,400 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 25,500 பம்பு செட்டுகளுக்கு மின்சார வசதிகிடைத்திருக்கிறது, 40 லட்ச கஜங்கள் கதர் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் பல அரிய பெரிய காரியங்களும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இந்தியாவைப்போல் இந்த அளவுக்கு இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லையென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூற முடியும்

" இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் கிராமங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடவசதி மின்சார வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, படிப்பு வசதி, போக்குவரத்துவசதி, கிராமக்கடன் பாங்குகள் வசதி, இப்படி எல்லாவிதமான திட்டங்களையும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் வசதி, அதிகப்படுக்கை வசதி, T B, கிளினிக், குஷ்டரோக நிவாரணம், மருத்துவ விடுதிகள், சிசு சம்ரக்ஷணை சாலைகள் ஆகியவைகளும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு திட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் என்று சொல்லுவதை விட கிராம மக்கள் நிவாரண முன்னேற்றத் திட்டம் என்று சொன்னால் மிகவும் பொருத்தமாயிருக்கும். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் குறித்து யாரும் குறை கூற முடியாது என்று மிக மிகப் பெருமையுடன் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" இந்தத்திட்டத்தில், சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களில் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சில ஊர்களிலே படிப்பதற்குக் கல்லூரிகள் இல்லை. ஆனால் சில ஊர்களில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியுடன் சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியும் நடக்கிறது.

சில பகுதிகளில் 3, 4 கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. சில பகுதிகளில் ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. சில பகுதிகளில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரி கிடையாது. குறிப்பாக பார்க்கப் போனால் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லாத் துறையிலும் பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. அங்கு அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலை கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியே இடையாது. அங்கே மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 100-க்கு 90 சத விகிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது படித்து கொஞ்சம் முன் னேற்றம் அடைந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். S.S.L.C. பாஸ் செய்து விட்டு, கல்லூரியில் இடத்துக்காக ஊர்ஊராக அலைந்து தவிக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கல்லூரி மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத் தில் சர்க்கார் சேர்த்து கல்லூரி அடுத்த நடப்பு வருஷத்தில் கண்டிப்பாய் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா விவ சாயம் நிறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதற்குப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில் லாவும் அப்படியே. ஆகையால் அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி வேண்டு மென்று சென்ற கூட்டத்திலேயே சொன்னேன். விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஆரம் பிக்க அதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் அண்ணாமலைக் கல்லூரியில் வைத் திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தினால் விவசாய மக் களின் குழந்தைகள் விவசாயத் துறையில் தங்கள் முழு கவனத்தை செலுத்தி படிக்க முன் வருவார்கள். விவசாயமும் அதிகரிக்கும். அபரிமித மாக விளைவை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக சர்க்கார் தாங்களே வேலையில்லாத் திண் டாட்டத்தைப்போக்க முடியும் என்று கருத மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கி றேன். கோடான கோடி பேர்களுக்கு அவர்களால் எப்படி வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும். பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தித்தான் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியும் என்ற முடிவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வர வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக நம் சென்னை மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம். மற்ற மாகாணங்களைப் போல் நம் மாகாணமும் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ காலத்துக்கு முன்பே வேலையில்லாத்திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கி இருப்போம். நமது மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம் என்று நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி நம் மாகாணத்தில் பல பாகங்களில் பல கைத்தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் வேறு எந்த விதத்திலும் வேலையில்லாத்திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியாது. வேலையில்லாமல் திண் டாடுபவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிக்கலாம். மிகப் படித்தவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், படிப்பில்லாதவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், மிகக் குறைவான அரை குறை படிப்பு உள்ளவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், ஆகிய எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதையெல்லாம் சீக்கிரம் கவ னித்து மத்ய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை உடனடியாக மாகாணத்தில் அமைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் சென்னை மாகாணம் வெகுவாக முன்னேற்ற மடையும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா பொன் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா என்று சொல்லும்படியாக முன்னேறிவிடும். இதனால் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தை மிக சீக்கிரம் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை தங்கள் பராமரிப்பில் நடத்து கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக 12 ஆயிரம் மக்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள் வோம். பன்னிரண்டு ஆயிரம் மக்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 2,000 பொறுமான மருந்துகள் தானிருக்கின்றன. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி 12,000 பேர்கள் பயனடைய முடியும். இதனால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதைச் சீக்கிரத்தில் கவனித்து இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை நடத்த சர்க்கார் அனுமதிக்காமல் எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் சர்க்காரே நடத்தி தீர வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மக்கள் பயனடைவார்கள்.

27th August 1955] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

"அடுத்த படியாக N.G.O.-க்களுக்கு நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் ஜில்லா ஒன்றுக்கு 100 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். இங்கு பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. பல திட்டங்கள் போடு கிறோம். இதை எல்லாம் N.G.O.-க்கள் தான் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் திருப்தியோடு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான சம்பள வசதி கிடைக்கும் நாள் வெகு தூரத்திலிருந்தாலும், Co-operative Society-கள் ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் வாங்கும் அன்றாட உணவுப்பொருள்களையாவது சர்க்கார் வாங்கும் விலைக்கே கடனாகக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் ஒருவாறு திருப்தி அடை வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் மட்டுமில்லாமல், எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். N.G.O-க்களின் குறைகளை நீக்கி சீக்கிரம் சர்க்கார் அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது நன்மை செய்வார்கள் என எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

"இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள், ஹரி ஜனங்கள், Scheduled Tribes இவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த செலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களை விட மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் கள் பெயர் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர் களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதாவது barbers, washermen இவர்களைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கும் வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். டோபிகள் பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை வெளுப்பதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களில் குடிசைகளில் வைக்கிறார்கள். ஏதாவது ஒரு சமயத்தில் தீ பிடித்துக்கொண்டால் எல்லா துணிகளும் நாச மாய் போய்விடும். அவர்கள் குடும்பங்களும் பாதிக்கப்படும். மேலும் அவர்கள் பட்டிணங்களில் மூலை முடுக்குகளில் வாடகைக்கு வீடு எடுத்து வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வீடுகளுக்கு தக்க பாதுகாப்பு இடையாது. பொது மக்களின் விலை உயர்ந்த துணிகளை எல்லாம் எடுத்துப் போய் மேற்படி வீட்டில் வைக்கும்பொழுது, சில சமயங்களில் திருட்டும் போகிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதியாவது டவுன்களில் பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களில் அவர்கள் கும்பலாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் குறைந்தசெலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"நான் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கமிஷன் டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வந்தபொழுது அதன் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கலேல்கரிடம் நான் 'பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 153, 154 ஜாதிகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி எல்லா ஜாதிகளை யும் ஒன்று சேர்த்தால் படுபாதாளத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிற்பட்ட இனத் தவருக்கு சரியான சலுகை கிடைக்காது. ஆகையால் 'backward' more backward, most backward என்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாக பிரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்' என்று சொன்னேன். பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிக மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வேண்டும். படிப்புக்கு வேண் டிய வசதிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். most backward ஜாதியினர் கள் பொருளாதாரம், கல்வி, அரசியல் ஆகிய மூன்று துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். இதை நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி மேலே சொன்னபடி பிரிக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சீக்கிரமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிப்ப தற்கு நமது மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். நமது தவப்புதல்வர்கள் கனம் காமராஜ், சுப்பிரமணியம், பக்தவத்சலம் ஆகியவர்கள் தான் இதைச் செய்வதற்கு உண்மையான தகுதி வாய்ந்த

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வர்கள். இந்த மூன்று மந்திரிகளும் இதைச் செய்யாமல் போனால் வேறு எந்த மந்திரி சபை வந்தாலும் இதைச் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையால் இதை உடனே செய்யும்படி அவர்களை வற்புறுத்திக்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3-30 p.m. "தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கரும்பு அதிகமாக விளைகிறது. கரும்புச் சக்கையால் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் மேலும் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அனுகூலமாக அங்கு சவுக்கை, மூங்கில் இவைகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்னும் சர்க்கரை ஆலேயும் இங்கு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் முந்திரி இங்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. முந்திரிக்கொட்டையிலிருந்து எண்ணை எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் எண்ணை தொழிற்சாலையை பண்டுருட்டியில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கூடை முறம் முடைதல், பாய் முடைதல், சட்டி பானை செய்தல் போன்ற கிராமங்களிலுள்ள குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தை முதலில் கிராமத்தில் போக்க வேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரியான குடிசைத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

"பிற்பட்டவர்களின் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். **Service Commission**-க்கே எல்லாவிதமான பொறுப்பையும் கொடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. 25 சத விகிதம் உத்தியோக நியமன அதிகாரத்தை குறிப்பாக அமைச்சர்களே வைத்துக்கொண்டு அமைச்சர் அவர்களே **most backward**-ஆக இருப்பவர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து அவர்களை நேரடியாக கூப்பிட்டு தகுதியையும் திறமையையும் பார்த்து தாங்களே அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டும். 75 சத சிகிதம் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கும் அதிகாரத்தை **Service Commission**-க்கு விட்டு விட்டு மீதி 25 சத விகித உத்தியோகங்களை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களே மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது வரை **Service Commission** மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் காட்ட வில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களை மெம்பராகவும் அங்கு போட வேண்டும்.

"அடுத்த படியாக **Service Commission** பரீக்ஷைக்கு (உத்தியோகத்திற்கு) **S.S.L.C.**-ல் 40 மார்க்குகள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் தான் போக முடியும் என்று நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒன்று இரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருப்பவர்கள் பரீக்ஷைக்குப் போக முடியாமல் அவர்கள் வாழ் நாள் முழுவதும் வீணுகி விடுகிறது. வேலைக்கும் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் ஒரிரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும். இதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி விதியை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அல்லது **Service Commission** பரீக்ஷைக்குப் போவதற்கு 35 மார்க்குகள் போதுமானது என்று உடனே விதியைத் திருத்த கூடிய ஏற்பாடு சீக்கிரம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லா வசதி குறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதில் முன்பு எடுத்துக்காட்டியது போல் ஆர்ட்ஸ் கல்லூரி, விவசாயக் கல்லூரி, சக்கரை ஆலை, காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. டோபிகள் நம்முடைய துணிமணிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கஷ்டப்பட்டு ஆறுகளிலும், குளங்களிலும், குட்டைகளிலும், ரயில் பாதை ஓரங்களிலும், ஏரிகளிலும் சுத்த மில்லாத் தண்ணீர் நிலையங்களிலும் துணிகளை வெளுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கண்ட தண்ணீரில் நின்று கொண்டு துணிகளைத் துவைப்பதால், பல கிருமிகள் கடித்து யானைக்கால் போன்று வியாதிகளால் துன்பப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் பலபேர்களைக் காட்டி நிரூபிக்க முடியும். **Public Health Act**-ன்படி 50,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு

பட்டிணங்களிலும் ஒரு டோபிகானா இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று விதி இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அதைத் தாங்கள் நேரடியாக கவனிக்காமல் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு விட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களும் வண்ணார்கள் சிறுபான்மையோர்கள் தானே என்று இந்த விஷயத்தில் அலட்சியப்படுத்தி அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லை. இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மார்க்கெட், பஸ் ஸ்டாண்ட் இவைகள் கட்டுவதற்கு 175 லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அதில் டோபிகானா கட்டஎதுவும் சொல்ல வில்லை. ஆகையால் அப்படிக்கொடுக்கும் கடன் முதலீட்டிலிருந்து டோபிகானாக்களையும் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று ஸ்தல் ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு உறுதியான உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அப்படி பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை நல்ல முறையில் சலவை செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும், பொதுமக்களுக்கு அனுதினமும் உழைப்பையும கொடுத்து வருகிற வண்ணார்கள் சுகமாக வாழ வழி தேடவும், டோபிகானாக்கள் கட்ட சர்க்காரே முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும் இதை அதி சீக்கிரம் செய்ய சர்க்கார் சகல நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to join with my colleagues in expressing our thanks to the Government for having placed before us the draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and the connected papers and for having given us this opportunity to discuss the Plan. Several Members speaking on both sides of the House criticised the Plan in various ways and finally ended by supporting the Plan. I propose to reverse that process by *first* thanking the Government and offering my congratulations on their having presented before us their draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and *then* to offer such criticisms as may be found absolutely necessary in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

"So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is the duty of every citizen, whether he sits on the Treasury Bench side or on the side of the Opposition (who have not got the good fortune to sit on the Treasury Benches) to try to examine whether the Plan is up to his expectations or not. It is our duty to point out to Government what our views and reactions are so far as the Plan is concerned. It does not mean that Government have not attempted to do their duty as best as they can. I realize that this Government are not wholly free to suggest what they deem necessary in the interests of the people of the State, and that at every stage, they have had to follow directives, instructions, notes, further communications and various advices issued from time to time according to what may be called the Plan Frame, framed by certain individuals in the Centre. Under these conditions I quite realize that the Government had to see as far as possible their recommendations were in compliance with those directives. It is no doubt true that some States have given the go-by to those directives and have thrown overboard many of the suggestions and directives given by the Centre. But we, as loyal and law-abiding people of the State, have always found it necessary to line up within the four corners of the directives issued, whether it be by the Central Government or by the Planning Commission. Therefore we had to restrict ourselves in the manner in which our Plan had to be put before the Central authorities. It is no doubt

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true that our Plan is a realistic one. Unfortunately it is a little too realistic that at times one is apt to feel whether the Second Five-Year Plan is not merely an elaboration of five-year budgets of the Government, rather than a plan which covers new ground. That does not however mean that the Government have not taken all the pains to see how far within the definite limitations under which they suffer from, they could bring forward before the House certain material contributions, with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

" The idea of providing Five-Year Plans and of planning in general has originated after the First Great World War. It is no doubt true that some of the Communist countries were the first to have Five-Year Plans. But in all countries after the first world war was over and more particularly after the second world war, planning has been the order of the day, for this reason, viz., that no country which does not have any definite plan can possibly expect results, which ought to be expected, as to its progress and material advancement in many directions.

3-40 p.m. " The object of the First Five-Year Plan was two-fold : First of all it was to meet the great deficit in food in practically all parts of India. The urgency was so great, the famine conditions were everywhere so strikingly in evidence that the greatest emphasis had to be laid in the First Five-Year Plan on some of these; secondly, to combat the inflationary tendency that was so marked on account of various factors, internal and external. It must be said to the credit of the Governments concerned, both State Government and Central Government, that they have been able in a remarkable manner to solve the food problem. Much of the credit for that must necessarily go to the former Food Minister, the Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who in a striking manner came to give as much succour as possible to the deficit provinces and brought about a solution which indeed is apparent. Thanks also to the measures of this Government in a timely manner to fight food controls and thanks mainly to Nature which after seven years' of truculence had become a little bit conciliatory in the last two or three years, the food position has materially improved.

" Now the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan—the main objectives—may be described in general terms as follows :—

(i) an increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;

(ii) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic industries;

(iii) fuller employment and

(iv) social justice.

" In the examination of the Second Five-Year Plan, so far as this State is concerned, it would therefore be well worth our

while to see how far these objectives are attempted to be incorporated in the proposals Government have formulated and to what extent, there is a reasonable hope that some at least of these objectives may be fulfilled in this State.

"It is no doubt true that these objectives are inter-related and cannot be altogether dealt with in water-tight compartments. In the frame-work of the Five-Year Plan, figures have been given in extenso as to the manner of growth in national income in selected countries has occurred. And it is stated that an increase in national income of about 5 per cent every year in the Second Plan is by no means unrealistic or ambitious. I shall refer to this subject a little later. May I point out that to speak of an increase in the national income of 5 per cent every year without any reference to the possible increase in the cost of living is not altogether realistic? Apart from the fallacy in arriving at average of this sort in a country so vast as India and with such great differentials in the income in the different States, it must be emphasised that unless price levels of all commodities are stationary, one cannot possibly state that the increase in national income will give a better purchasing power to the people.

"I well remember in the early years of this century, as a boy, the national income per individual was very low indeed. I well remember the position of labourers who got an income of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 and who were considered very fortunate. Clerks, graduates, were started on Rs. 15 in the Collectorate, etc. But the prices of commodities were then entirely different when compared to the prices now. I know in the district in which I had my education, one could get 8 measures of rice per rupee and 28 to 30 measures of cholam for the same amount. It is no good comparing the increase in national income unless we have an approximate idea of what the expenditure will be. People were simple to the extreme then . . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The real income is only the purchasing power!"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Now the national income is calculated on a certain constant basis, the price level in 1948–49. That will be the constant factor. Then the 1951 increase is taken into account. That is the real income."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Provided, of course, that that real income has the purchasing capacity correspondingly.

"Now, Sir, I come to the problem of fuller employment. Hon. Members had dealt with this problem and I think it is one of the basic factors to be taken into account. The authors of the Plan frame have stated that a large increase in employment opportunities must be regarded as a principal objective. They use the expression that it is the 'Kingpin' of the Second Plan. It is estimated that the employment target for the Second Plan should be of the order of 12 million and these 12 million persons

outside agriculture should be absorbed. Various schemes have been suggested in the Second Five-Year Plan. But there is no reference to the question of the number of unemployed in the different regions, if not in the different States. One regrets to note that these unemployment figures have not been further analysed and taken due note of. So far as the problem of unemployment is concerned, it is one of the most urgent problems. To speak of the possibilities of employment of 12 million people because there are various industrial and other concerns that are being floated is not to speak in realistic terms. It is like the statistician who took the average depth of the river and finding that the average was 6 inches less than his height, tried to wade through the river. Unemployment is a problem of the locality and not an All-India problem at all in the sense that we cannot take the unemployed from one part to the other. I think I must express my emphatic protest against what has been stated in the Plan frame that there should be a Labour Corps corresponding to the Army force, that they must be in a position to shift from one part to the other, etc. I cannot think of anything more detrimental to root the people out of their villages. Let us think of the position which unfortunately some of our labourers had to face in Burma and other places where the conditions were hardly helpful or favourable to them. I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that it is the most difficult thing to raise a Labour Corps. I wish the authors had not thought of it and I wish they give up any such idea at least now.

"Unemployment is of various kinds. Hon. Members have stated already about that. The problem of unemployment consists of various categories. We have unemployment, under-employment, malemployment and unemployment in the educated classes, unemployment in skilled workers, unemployment in partially skilled workers and unemployment in unskilled workers. I think it will be well to consider, so far as our State is concerned, these categories separately and see what could be done. It is no doubt true that a certain number of the educated classes are to be absorbed by the expansion of educational activities in the State. I venture to think that the frustration that is seen everywhere in these categories is a real danger to the State, a danger because it is these elements which go to make up utter discontent and malcontent among the population. It is therefore necessary that suitable employment should be found to every sphere of unemployment and unless suitable employment is given to them, the position with regard to unemployment would greatly deteriorate.

"Sir, the pattern of employment varies from State to State and from region to region. The increase, for instance, in mining, in factory establishments, in railways, in commerce and transport, even in Government administration, is not uniform in all States. To speak therefore of a foreseeable employment potential of the Second Five-Year Plan as of the order of 9·5 million persons absorbed outside agriculture would appear to be more wishful

thinking than a reality. The Plan framers have stated that so far as professions and liberal arts are concerned, it is another important sector from the point of view of employment. They state that in 1950–51, some 64 lakhs of persons were employed in this sector including 10 lakhs teachers, 11 to 12 lakhs barbers, 12 to 13 lakhs dhobis, 7 lakhs scavengers and 8 lakhs medical practitioners and health workers. I am glad the allied workers—health workers and scavengers—have met together. (Laughter.) They add that in view of the substantial increase in the expenditure on Health, Sanitation and Education envisaged in the Second Plan, an increased demand for the services of barbers, dhobis, etc., and an increase in the employment of 15 lakhs or more of persons in this sector is not unlikely. Another wishful thinking indeed, Mr. Chairman! Have the Planners considered the modern means by which occupations of these people are slowly being displaced? Have they thought of the safety razors that would eliminate in many cases the employment of barbers? Have they thought of the electric gadgets and devices displacing the services of dhobis and the improved methods of underground drainage system dispensing with the unfortunate class of so-called scavengers? What is the earthly use of enhancing purchasing power with the number of dhobis, scavengers, etc., increased 3-50 p.m. through employment provided for these classes? I should not expect, particularly after having adopted that a socialistic pattern of society is our goal, that these will be the thoughts that will occur to any Plan framers. Or can it be that the planners want their services to be perpetuated? I think that the proper thing to do will be ultimately, as far as possible, to divert them to follow more up-to-date methods of pursuing their professions and divert them to other professions which are equally profitable, if not more profitable. Let us not imagine that the old state of things will continue for ever. Therein lies a great danger and it is the lack of appreciation of the future that the Plan framers are guilty of in suggesting that these methods of employment be perpetuated and increased.

" Sir, let me now take up some of the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan. Whatever may be the objective or the target to be achieved, it cannot be denied that the main aim, under the present circumstances, in a part of the country where sub-normal conditions exist to such an extent, I say, should be to provide for the bare necessities of the population. From this point of view, it will be agreed that what we should aim at is to enable the citizens to get the minimum of sustenance in the shape of food, clothing and housing and to provide them with those necessities which will be conducive to the maintenance of minimum standards of physical and mental health.

" Thus, education, health, medical and public health activities have to be considered. Reference has already been made to the necessity for providing employment. Let us now examine these proposals from the above point of view.

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"For the production of food, the target has been fixed that an extra 7 lakhs of tons in the shape of foodgrains should be made available. It is perhaps fortunate, as we are always fortunate in these respects, that we have, by our own labours, been able to accomplish a great deal of the irrigation projects in our State, though we had to depend upon godfathers away from the regions of the poor inhabitants of this part. Only to a moderate extent in the First Five-Year Plan some of these projects have been completed. In the Second Five-Year Plan a very modest estimate has been made of the irrigation projects that we may take up and here, may I say that it is my hope still that, if not in the Second Plan, at least in a future Plan, this Government will, in co-operation with the neighbouring Governments of South India, explore all the possibilities of making use of the rivers that are flowing east and west to see in what direction and to what extent by combined efforts we shall be able to see that something is done that is good for the people of South India. I am sorry my friends from Malabar are not here. The hon. Member Dr. V. K. John comes from Travancore-Cochin. (Dr. V. K. John: I am coming from Madras.) I will happily support the hon. Member and state that he is coming from Madras so that when the linguistic provinces come, no question may arise about his domicile (Laughter). But I am suggesting that after all is said and done, there is a great deal of co-operative endeavour that has got to be put through, if we are to survive at large. There is no necessity for us to think in terms of irrigation schemes only from those resources which are available within the State of Madras. The big irrigation schemes which we had sponsored have gone neither to Madras nor to Andhra, but like a hog that comes and absorbs whatever it, can, have gone to a third State which has not contributed even a pie and from what I know is not going to contribute anything. Apart from all that, I wish to plead that we in this region must conserve our natural resources irrespective of territorial boundaries, in co-operation with the other neighbouring States. In regard to one or two projects in Travancore-Cochin, even if we have to pay much more, I would beg of the Government to see that these resources are taken on hand.

"I gather that in the State of Mercara there is abundant supply of rain and if many useful irrigation canals can be dug up by storing the waters at various levels and by taking those waters through tunnels to larger and larger irrigation channels, even a duplication of the Mettur Plan is possible. The Engineers are fully eager to explore all these possibilities and I would suggest to the Government that in the Second Five-Year Plan at least an exploration of the possibilities might be made, so that with the good will of all the States we may be in a position to implement them.

"The total area that is to be irrigated as a result of the schemes which have already been taken on hand and much of whose work had already been executed, is stated to be 90,000 acres. Now,

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Sir, all these schemes that have been more or less implemented here do not equal to one big river valley scheme that has been implemented in the North. I do not at all grudge the people of the North that. They had the natural resources and got it. But let us also realise from past experience that it is not altogether correct to say that these irrigation projects will be of help to other parts of the country. Provincialism is bound to dominate more and more in the future and whatever may be the results of such irrigation schemes, I am afraid that it will not be possible for us to get any direct benefit except in the sense that we may derive the indirect benefit of not importing foodgrains from outside.

"I am glad that in many other spheres also improvements have been suggested. They are improvements that have been all the time under our Plans, whether they be the Five-Year Plans or the annual Budget Plans. These improvements are increasing the cattle population, opening of more veterinary institutions, development of forests and fisheries and these all, directly or indirectly, contribute to the welfare of the people. I have no doubt about it at all. I am glad that this part of the sector has not been forgotten.

"Projects of major irrigation are closely connected with hydro-electric schemes and it has been reported that when all these schemes are completed, about 5,000 villages will have electric connections given, of which 2,400 have already been electrified. I shall refer to the importance of rural electrification when dealing with the industrial aspect of the question, for I feel that the only safeguard for this part of the country, namely, the Southern region itself, is not the possibility of heavy industries, but the utilization of electric-supply, which fortunately we are in a position to generate, for the development of cottage industries.

"Sir, I now come to one of the main functions of a Welfare State, the education of its citizens. I must confess that the programme outlined seems to fall far short of the requirements at the present juncture. Under the Constitution, as already stated by me, the State '*shall endeavour* to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children, until they complete the age of 14 years'. Fortunately perhaps, the expression used in the Constitution is only 'shall endeavour' and therefore it may be argued that there is no statutory obligation on the part of the State except to endeavour to the utmost of its capacity and to see that free and compulsory education is given up to the age of 14."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—"Sir, what does the word 'shall' mean?"

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, the emphasis 'shall' is only on the endeavour, but not on the fulfilment. (Laughter.) I am not an English Professor, but that is how I understand it. I am not saying anything by way of

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criticism. Nobody is in a position to do that. It only shows some of the lapses, if I may respectfully say so, in the Constitution in having introduced all these sections, which, very learned Constitutional lawyers say, do not find a place in any other Constitution.

"Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is suggested that primary education should, at the end of the Plan period, provide for schools for 36 lakhs of children in the age group 6 to 11 and for 14 lakhs of children in the age group 11 to 14, thus leaving unprovided 12 lakhs of children in the first group and 11 lakhs in the second group. It is not known whether these figures include the increase, shall I say, the alarming increase, in the number of children during this period that will come within these age groups. The real significance of these figures should, however, be noted. Out of those who are completing or have nearly completed their primary education, a large number will not be in a position to have further education at the middle school or senior basic stage as it is termed. If 36 lakhs of children go through the primary stage and only 14 lakhs can be accommodated, it is obvious that quite a good number, at least three to four lakhs of children, who complete their primary education, will not have the facilities for joining the high school in the first form. I
4 p.m. shall not refer to the difficulties of education at a later stage. But let me express one's great apprehension even now. The most embarrassing and trying period of the year is the beginning of the academic session, whether it be that the parents want to gain admission for their children in the primary school or middle school or high school or a college. Let us imagine what will be the state of mind if four to five lakhs of children are not in a position to get admission even to the First Form. It is not a question of the children but of the parents and the whole families. And I know from experience how such parents react with the frustration caused for lack of educational facilities to their children. I would respectfully draw the attention of Governments, both State and Central, to the grave danger involved in this psychological reaction of the parents which will certainly express itself against the Government of the day and against society in general.

"The position will be even worse in regard to secondary education, where the enrolment will be increased by 7,350 additional pupils being provided every year under the Second Five-Year Plan. The total number therefore will be 36,750 as against a total possible demand for at least 100,000 to 125,000 promising entrants. In the face of such an abnormal position and in the light of the grave repercussions that will occur—I hope I am not exaggerating, because I know how I have been tackled by parents who want admission for their children in colleges, leave alone schools in the earlier Forms—I, for one, am not enthused about the provision in the Second Five-Year Plan in regard to certain items which I feel can take a second or third priority as compared with the demand for primary education and middle school

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education. I am not very much enthused about the proposal to have 2,000 adult literacy schools. Let us not manufacture adult illiterates and then provide for them schools. Let us rather cut at the very root of it and provide the children with all possible facilities for education. I am not even enthusiastic—and some may criticise me for this—for establishing audio-visual libraries, radio sets, youth camps, etc. Every pie that we can save should go to the purpose for which the need is so great. These are all very good, but I am speaking about priorities. It seems to me that all these are luxuries when compared with the primary necessity of affording the minimum facilities for the education of the young children. It is a matter on which both the State and the Central Governments and the public should deeply ponder. I think it is necessary for us to realise whether, at this stage of our evolution, free and compulsory education is a possibility at all. There is no use of indulging in this slogan of free and compulsory education time and again when we are not in a position to do it. The plan is a realistic plan, and it will be wisdom on our part to realise that there are many things that have to be provided by the State which are absolute necessities. Free education for all is not a possibility in the present set-up and therefore those who can afford to pay should pay and those who cannot afford to pay should be given education free. This is my stand. Education is an investment, and, like all investments, those who can afford to invest must cerainly invest. There is no use of being carried away by what other Governments have done. It is not possible for the Government to give free and compulsory education for all. Cutting tall poppis will not do good to anybody. It is of primary importance to give every encouragement to private enterprise in regard to provision of education at all stages. I venture to think that but for the efforts of private enterprise, even the steep ladder of higher education in the State, which we have at present, and for which we must be grateful to the munificence and philanthropy of individuals—would not have been rendered possible. Let us face the problem and realise better the priorities in this regard.

"I deeply regret that it has not been found possible even under the Second Five-Year Plan to take into consideration the need for a minimum pay scale for school teachers. I agree with those who have spoken earlier in the House and elsewhere that the scales of pay suggested are far from the minimum sustenance scales for the teachers. Rightly or wrongly, this class of persons are not in a position at present to get every member of the family to earn a living wage for himself or herself. Things may have to change compulsorily. The teacher's wife and daughters may have to take to domestic service to supplement their income. When they see that Governments are stirred to pay increasing wages under the threat of strikes and disorderly conduct, whether it be in the Central or State services, when they find that the departments like Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, Communications, and much of industrial labour get wages double and treble that of what the

poor teachers are asked to be satisfied with, it can only mean that the forces of discontent will be driven underground much to the detriment of a Welfare State. I suggested some time ago that the only way to get the teachers to be satisfied was to give them some subsidiary occupation, which they could take in their spare time. I also ventured to make a few observations on subsidiary occupations. I shall not dwell on that subject now.

"I must express my hope that, although nothing is provided in the Second Five-Year Plan, in regard to certain of the changes suggested in secondary education, the Government will not stand in the way of private effort to start higher secondary schools and leave it to such people to bring into existence at as early a stage as possible a few at least of higher secondary schools as also higher multi-purpose schools. It is a peculiar irony indeed that this State which pressed for this reform and which was the first in the field to suggest such reforms and give evidence before the Secondary Education Commission, and which led the way for all other States should be hindmost in regard to the implementation of the reforms, while the neighbouring States like Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and many other States in the North have already taken steps to implement them. I do not wish to speak further on this matter, because it is not a question of any personal disappointment. It is a question where the future interests of education lie.

"In the light of the meagre provision that has been vouchsafed for education, I am not surprised that there is nothing mentioned regarding higher education. Year after year, at the time of admission to colleges, Principals and University authorities are put to the greatest amount of mental strain on account of the difficulties that are encountered. Recently it has been suggested that a proportion of the seats in all collegiate institutions and schools should be reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes and for the backward communities. I am entirely in favour of every encouragement being given, and I am glad that, in this respect, the Government have taken a step forward. But may I respectfully suggest that this requires further consideration as to the manner in which it can and ought to be implemented? Otherwise, chaotic conditions will prevail at the beginning of the next academic year, and I trust Government will take note of the need for clarifying the position and for presenting a more detailed picture of what has to be done and what may be possible so that the school and college authorities may be duly aware of their responsibilities, in case they wish to continue under the conditions demanded by the Government.

"Reference has been made to the establishment of higher technological institutes in the Southern region. As one who has been connected from the very beginning with the scheme of higher technological institutes, may I explain the position? When the All-India Council for Technical Education was first formed in 1945, it was resolved that there should be four higher technological institutes in each of the regions, and, as a first step, the Eastern

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Technological Institute was to be started. Within a few short time, effective steps were taken and I am glad that the Eastern Technological Institute has been established at Kharagpur entirely out of funds given by the Central Government, both non-recurring and recurring. That institute cost the Central Government somewhere between Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 5 crores in the non-recurring expenditure and nearly Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs in recurring expenditure. When, however, the question of a technological institute for the Southern region was contemplated, the Central Government demanded, as a condition of the establishment of this institute in this State, that the College of Engineering at Guindy as well as the University College of Technology should be handed over to them to form the basis of this technological institute.

" The University was, for very obvious reasons, not prepared 4–10
for this. As, however, the establishment of a higher technological p.m.
institute was the only method of promoting to a large extent, the development of post-graduate education and research in the field of engineering in the Southern region and this was a great necessity, I confess that I was agreeable to the suggestion that the Engineering College at Guindy, one of the oldest institutions, may be incorporated in the higher technological institute, provided a quota up to 75 per cent at any rate was reserved for the subjects of this State. It would have been an anomaly if the oldest engineering college in India, which has celebrated a century and more, is not participating in the scheme. I do not know whether the scheme will come through and when.

" If, however, the resources of the State were such as to enable us to develop a higher technological institute of under-graduates and post-graduates at Guindy, nobody would be happier than myself. We do not want all the scales of salaries that are given in Kharagpur to attract people from all over the country and the world in general. We, as a people, who are the descendants who are content somehow or other with the merest fraction of a meal will be prepared to work at a more modest scale of pay. I am glad and grateful to the Government that they propose to establish another engineering college as supplementary to the provision for under-graduate education at Guindy in this part of the country.

" Now, Sir, I come to the field of medical relief and public health programme. The Plan contemplates what may be said to be an expansion of some of the activities already in vogue and nothing very startling in the shape of additional facilities. I note that the bed-strength is to be increased by 5,500, i.e., an increase of about 43 per cent over the existing bed-strength of 13,100. I note that the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan have suggested the doubling of the bed-strength. May I respectfully submit to them and to the State authorities that the mere increase of the bed-strength in hospitals would serve little or no purpose unless, simultaneously, many steps are taken to see that beds are available for the proper type of cases. I will have to refer the existing hospitals as ' hospital choultries '. I do not wish to go into details.

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But, I would suggest that the out-patient department of hospitals are organized in such a way in which such out-patient departments in hospitals are organized in other countries. The work of diagnosis and even treatment can be carried on there. Unnecessary delays involved in bio-chemical, biological and radiological examinations can be reduced. Patients need not be required to be in bed for more than two or three weeks for these investigations to be completed before effective measures of treatment are adopted. It is in increasing these side activities in the hospital and in the out-patient department that we can hope to see that the additional accommodation gives the necessary facilities for those who most require it. I am glad that the Ministry attempts adopting some of the suggestions which have been repeatedly made on the floor of the House. The standards of treatment in hospitals and teaching in various colleges will have to be considerably improved. This is a matter on which repeated demands were made and communications sent to the Government to see that such facilities are included and that necessary training is given to the staff that is required to undertake this responsibility. I welcome this measure and welcome also the step contemplated for the special training which is to be given to the technicians, nurses, maternity assistants, opticians, etc., and the provision made for the training of teachers wherever necessary. I am glad, after all, that the Government propose to start a chronic and convalescent home near Madras and the taluk headquarters hospitals now run so inefficiently, thanks to our local boards, will be taken over by the Government. I need only add, Sir, that all these measures will be realistic and will be of some vital value and even the number of medical men employed in certain parts of the medical organization can be reduced if whole-time doctors are appointed on a substantial increased salaries to meet the requirements.

"In regard to rural medical relief, I have, time and again, pressed for a re-orientation of the present system. My chief point was that every village does not require a doctor. I must confess that I was surprised when my esteemed friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar made such a statement. I am not going into the question of indigenous medical practitioners. Let the Government give them every possible help and encouragement. There is no necessity for us to fight over the small things and rouse passions as sometimes they are being roused most unnecesarsily in details which few of us understand and few of us will appreciate. But, I do feel that, as villages are at present, if proper road development takes place, as it is contemplated, every medical officer should have under his charge not one village but a number of villages, say within a radius of 5 miles, and he will be in a position to attend to many of these problems.

"The health units contemplated under the Bhore Scheme presented a different set-up altogether. You can never get doctors to settle in villages unless minimum standards are assured in respect of accommodation and treatment of emergencies. There is no reason why like officers of the Government posted for circles,

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medical officers should not be posted for similar circles. It requires a certain amount of planning and I hope and trust that the Minister in charge will see to it that such planning is taken on hand and the whole of the State is covered for purposes of medical and public health duties. Even with the existing number of doctors, if the Government are prepared to give these facilities, I can assure them that doctors will not be wanting to go and settle down in these places. This morning, Sir, speaking at the Medical Exhibition, the Rajah of Chettinad made a pointed observation with which I whole-heartedly agreed. One thing which ought to be taken note of, is this. It is futile, worse than futile, to post young medical graduates, just out of their college to the villages. They should get the training in larger hospitals for periods ranging from three to five years and then only they should be posted to these villages. Otherwise, the young doctor will deteriorate very soon and, unfortunately, will bring the reputation of the medical profession to a lower level.

"In regard to public health, the provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for water-supply schemes. I understand that the Central Government is going to place a great deal of emphasis on this subject and I hope and trust that what we are going to supply is not mere water but protected water not only in the municipalities and urban areas but in villages as well.

"Sir, I now come to the provision for housing. Very recently, this House was told its place by the Minister in charge of Public Works when certain questions were raised in regard to the necessity for controls for house accommodation. I am sorry the Hon. Minister is not here. Perhaps, he is more busily engaged with worthwhile activities in the other House, as he himself observed that this House does not represent the masses and his place is in the other House. Being a democrat of democrats, he naturally feels that our observations are not worth consideration. I do not object to that attitude at all. I realize that new converts are always more eager than old ones to enthuse over a socialistic pattern of society. I shall give them full credit for that.

"Let me proceed and see what this housing scheme is. It is not my intention to go into the question of controls now. What is the provision that has been made for housing? The provision is to grant loans, let me repeat, loans for the construction of 2,600 houses in all the municipal and urban areas of the State and 3,600 houses in rural areas. The figures are appalling indeed—for all the municipal and urban areas that 2,600 houses should be constructed by this Government. In addition, 3,600 houses at a cost amounting to Rs. 750 per house will be constructed for the poorer classes of agricultural labour in rural areas. Industrial housing schemes are also proposed for the construction of 5,000 houses for industrial workers and 5,000 houses for Government industrial employees. Let me not try to make a cheap criticism. But, I feel, Sir, that I must say what I felt. I felt humiliated when I read that a house was to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 750 or Rs. 400

for some labouring classes and that this should be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. We could have done it in our budget without parading on the same. May I ask for the blue-print of those houses, so that some of us may live in them. I believe, whatever may be the inferiority complex, we need not explain to the world outside, that in India we contemplate providing houses at a cost of Rs. 750 each. I feel strongly that this was not a wise suggestion.

"To relieve the shortage of housing which Government servants are experiencing (this is a fact which the Hon. Minister emphasized in his discussions on the Bill) it is proposed to construct 700 houses for Government servants drawing Rs. 150 a month and less, in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Kozhikode. I shall not refer to some of the other minor provisions, as the housing scheme for fishermen or for the Harijans, for whom 500 houses are to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 480 per house. I must say (I hope it will not be considered as a sort of undesirable or vindictive criticism) that this is not a proper thing to be published. My own feeling in this matter and I may be excused for offering my opinion, is that houses are constructed by the thousands after the First and Second World Wars. Houses have been constructed by hundreds of thousands in some countries. Take London, for example. Without encroaching on a single national path of any description and keeping in view the fundamental factor, viz., the free flow of air, the whole of Central London has expanded into suburban London and no less than 100,000 (hundred thousand) houses (houses which are big enough to accommodate two to three families) have been constructed within the last six years. Anyway I wish the Hon. Minister for Public Works every success in his laudable endeavour to increase housing accommodation of the people and particularly poor people, whom we in this House do not represent but he in the other House most nobly represents.

"I shall now come to the question of industries. So far as this Council is concerned, I think, we had to wait Micawber-like and hope against hope that something may yet be possible so far as basic heavy industrial development is concerned. This Government is not in a position to tell us what the Plan Framers and the superior authorities in the Centre had told them with regard to the starting of heavy industries in our State. The wish expressed in the Plan-frame emphasizes the development of basic heavy industries on the one hand so as to have command over means of production in strategic sectors and increase the national income and the extension of household and hand industries on the other as the principal method of liquidating unemployment and under-employment and of meeting the expanding demand for consumer goods likely to result from larger purchasing power. The framers of the Plan for our State have confessed, as they cannot help confessing, that the development of heavy industries in the Madras State has so far been negligible. So it would serve no useful purpose for this House to discuss the problem of heavy industries

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inasmuch as the framers of the Plan at the Centre have not given any indication of their ability to sponsor any such schemes and to what extent they could help in the starting of heavy industries in this State. As I said before, we shall wait and hope and be prepared for the worst.

"In regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries, I find it difficult to believe that this is any real expansion of activities from the present position. Leather and hand-made match industries, black-smithy, carpentry, tiles and brick manufacture, are to be selected for development. I respectfully suggest that there is little or no need for Government to sponsor this development and if there is the need, the necessary talent is readily available and could be implemented. The other existing industries which are selected for development—locks, utensils, building hardware, are such as will, with greater demand, progressively increase. A great deal has been said about cottage industries. Among the foremost is the handloom industry, and this State is particularly interested in this industry. I am glad that steps are being taken for the industry to survive but I must confess to a feeling that in the present state of competitive endeavour, whatever may be the encouragement given, the handloom industry will still be handicapped because in spite of the restrictions that the Government may impose on the mill industry, it cannot control the tastes and demands of the general public. I see evidence everywhere that these tastes are turning to a method which will far from encouraging the use of handloom products affect the industry adversely. However, let us hope that with the co-operative system spreading to the handloom industry, with arrangements for the marketing of these products and with, as I hope, better facilities for export of the handloom products to different countries and for a more intensive method of propaganda for sale in those countries of certain of the finished products of the handlooms, there will be better scope for the handloom industry to survive and thrive.

"Let me here state that it was the fault of a former Government in the State which, at a time of panic, far from taking the measures that intelligent forethought must have dictated, prevented the export of the handloom products to those centres where the handloom industry had a real market. It was in 1946–47 that, under a democratic form of Government, the handloom industry was prevented from exporting products to those markets in Malaya, in Burma, in Madagascar, in parts of Africa and in other places where it had a thriving trade. Such was the lack of forethought on the part of the then Government that it did not realize that once a vacuum was created, that vacuum would be filled by other sources. And so it is that the trade was captured by others, with a great damage for the prosperity of the handloom industry. It is idle to shed tears over the phenomenal incompetence of a former Government. But let us hope that measures will be taken to raise the present position of the handloom industry to the position of prestige which it occupied before.

"Coming to village industries, I must confess that we are taking an unrealistic attitude when we think that bee-keeping, village pottery, village oil industry, cotton-ginning, groundnut decorticating hand-pounding of rice, are the things which have to be encouraged and laid stress upon under the Second Five-Year Plan. If these are to be the industries that are to be encouraged, there will be no manner of doubt that the disappearance of villages will continue and the over-urbanization of the population would be the result.

"Those who have seen some of the village industries in other parts of the world will bear out the truth of the statement that what is contemplated through village or cottage industries should be supplemental to that produced by large-scale industries. I have referred to the fact with some appreciation that nearly 5,000 villages will be supplied with electricity. Therein lies the real purpose of stimulating village industry. It is with this electric plant that small looms and various types of small industries can be promoted. As household industrial products, there are many things that our artisans can make with great skill. During the war period, there were one or two small centres which were struggling to produce surgical instruments and other appliances. Pressure from large-scale industries drove them out. But if this Government were really to pursue this policy of village industries, they must get small-scale units established in villages, in groups of houses or even individual houses. Many are the things that can be made there. I would particularly appeal to the Government to consider the possibility of using electricity for promoting village industries.
4-30 p.m. The whole of the Swiss watch industry is in the villages; in the houses, different parts are made with the help of small electric and other instruments and then these are assembled in a central workshop and the finished product is made there. There are a hundred and one things which can be produced through village industries of this sort and it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that necessary skilled personnel are available.

"Sir, I have taken much of your time, Mr. Chairman, and the time of the House. I must apologise for it, but the interesting literature that the Government have been pleased to supply to the Members deserves much more thorough study than I have been able to devote; that enabled me to offer these remarks not with a view to criticise the schemes but with a view to see how best suggestions can be made to accomplish the objects in mind. If my suggestions are of any value, I shall be grateful; if they are useless, they can be discarded without a moment's hesitation. I must confess to a feeling that although the present Plan is realistic in every way, it is only an expansion of the ordinary activities of the Government covered in their annual budget schemes. I can see nothing far-reaching in conception. There is a little attempt to cover new ground in a very small way, a little attempt to see that targets are kept in view. These are the fundamental features.

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"I do not know how much of the 200 and odd crores of rupees that are to be spent in the Second Five-Year Period will be vouchsafed by the Central Government and how much by the State Government. I am not one of those who are anxious that we should suddenly grow rich. In fact, the one phenomenon of this region has been that it is far more of the average low income-group than any other part of the country. And those large differences between the so-called capitalists and labour have been already removed by successive legislation, both State legislation and Central legislation. I am not sorry. There is a couplet which says—

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

I am glad wealth has not accumulated in this part of the country and there is no single person here who can raise his head and pretend to be a capitalist whatever may be said about the so-called capitalists. We are all of the common stock. We live with our common people; our relations near and distant, are of the masses. Let there be no mistake; they are agriculturists, they are petty traders, they are humble folk in their own way, though when speaking in the Legislature some gentlemen appear to forget that we live with the masses, that we are of the masses and that we are with the masses. Because we happen to be representatives here of particular electorates, let no one cast an aspersion that we do not represent the masses. It ill-becomes people who have not been in touch with the masses, who have been brought up in the lap of luxury, to speak in that strain. I hope this will be the last time when such expression will be given utterance to. We are interested in the welfare of the masses because even from a selfish point of view, the bulk of those with whom we live and have contacts, the bulk of those who are our kindred and associates, necesarily come from the masses.

"I wish well of the Second Five-Year Plan. In spite of some disappointment, the Government have tried to do their best. I can only hope that they will realize that the people of this State, even more than in any other State, are anxious and eager to help them in every respect. No better argument can be advanced than the fact that when the Government floated a loan of seven crores of rupees, double that amount was subscribed on the very first day. (The Hon. Sri Subramaniam : 'Twice the amount.'). Well, twice the amount was subscribed. This ought to convince any Government that the people are behind all plans for the promotion of a Welfare State. Let there be no attempt made to divide the masses into so-called classes. All that I can say is that we are deeply interested in this Plan for the welfare of the people of this country and not of any individual. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy in giving me this time and this patient hearing."

Srimathi MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—" Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I am very glad to see in the report that the Womens' Welfare Department has now got a Director and that the Government are going

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to give more assistance under the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing the Service Home strength and for opening a Reception Home, that has long been needed in the City for these women. I am also glad to note that the certified schools are to be extended and that the Government have made this department permanent. I am sorry to note that no scheme has been prepared either for the backward children or for the deaf and dumb who leave these institutions. This is one of the very important problems and I hope that even now at the last stage some facilities and some conveniences would be got for these. It is with great disappointment I note, Sir, that only Rs. 10 lakhs have been kept aside for Social Services. This is a very paltry sum for voluntary Social Service and it is really negligible. I wonder whether even out of this Rs. 10 lakhs, a part will be spent on Social Welfare Extension Projects.

"Sir, it is a great pity that the Government did not, as was done by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, call for experts in the field of voluntary work, discuss with them the programme and ask them to put up proposals for this particular work and we note this with great disappointment.

"We are glad that more hospitals are coming and that the bed-strength is to be increased. I would like to plead very much about the cases of nurses. I am very glad to note that Nurses quarters are to be built for District Hospitals. I think it is time that some of our nurses are housed well. I wish that the Government would also set aside some amount for the amenities and for the well-being of our nurses. We have often pleaded for this. Other groups and cases there are; but this is one of the most important groups that should receive every attention.

"Talking of out-patients, I do hope that it will be improved and that good staff will be made available in the leading hospitals for the out-patients to get treatment in time. At present there is a lot of loopholes which make it difficult for them to get admission in time. In this respect, the employment of trained social workers and medical workers does not seem to have been thought of in the Plan. The Government deserves to be congratulated for having provided in the plan for starting of a new hospital for treatment of infectious diseases, just as the one we have here. It has been in great need. We are very glad that more schools are being opened for the blind and deaf and the mentally backward in the Plan.

"Sir, I do not want to take up more time. There is one point. Why is it that Government do not take on the Committees, the various Committees of the Legislature, any of the lady members of this House? Whenever the Hon. Chairman announces the names, we always are disappointed to see that no lady member is included. We are capable; we have knowledge; we are taking part in these First and Second Five-Year Plans. I hope that in future at least we would be included for work in the various Select Committees for the discussion of many Bills. We have a vital part to play in these activities.

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"Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister on the wonderful success of the new loan that was floated recently. It was really a marvellous and astounding success. It is proof that the people are eagerly supporting the Five-Year Plan and this is a matter for gratification.

"Before I close, I hope the Hon. Finance Minister would make a better and more substantial allotment in the Second Plan for voluntary agencies who are running Orphan institutions which are doing very good work needing Government help; the trainees of these institutions when they go out of the institutions will have become experts and will not add to unemployment problem.

"Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Plan has some good features. The first is that the Plan for the first time stresses upon industrialization in this country. The second thing is that emphasis is laid on the development of heavy industries. The third thing is that they have pointed out the need for participation by the people. That is a thing that is very good. Of course, there is the realization that land reforms are absolutely essential to make the Plan a success. 4-40 p.m.

"Before proceeding to the various features in the Plan itself, we must find out what has happened to the First Five-Year Plan and what do the Plan framers think about the First Plan. Prof. Mahalanobis, who is the author of the Draft Plan himself says, that though the First Five-Year Plan has resulted in a modest success of increasing the national income of the country in the course of the five years, say by 15 per cent, yet there are disquieting features. He says that agricultural prices are falling down and that unemployment, especially in urban areas, is on the increase. The question naturally arises what has happened to this 15 per cent increase of national wealth? Why should there be increasing unemployment? We have to ponder over these matters. As far as the first question is concerned, I admit that there is an increase of 15 per cent in the national wealth, but the distribution of that national wealth has not been equitable. That means the First Five-Year Plan did not deal with the necessity of seeing to the equitable distribution of this additional national wealth that has been realized during that Plan period. Why is it so? It is because that no steps were taken in the First Five-Year Plan to increase the purchasing power of the people. Though we produced more, the people had no purchasing power to buy them. That is why Prof. Mahalanobis says that agricultural reforms are basically necessary for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the rural population. He says at page 4 that the question of fixation of a ceiling and procedural arrangements for the distribution of land to peasant cultivators must be decided at an early date in each State in accordance with general principles and standards set up on an All-India basis and that the redistribution should be completed by the year 1958. I

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ask this Government what do they mean by land distribution, whether they accept that land distribution should be completed by 1958 and if so, on what basis that land distribution is going to take place in this State, whether it is a distribution of tenancy or whether it is a distribution of the ownership and the rights to the tiller of the soil. That is the one thing which I would like to know from the Government. Making the tiller the owner of the soil can alone increase the purchasing power of the rural population.

" Another important factor which I want to stress is this. To-day the peasant population is under heavy debts. Subject to correction, I think that the rural indebtedness in this State is about the order of Rs. 150 crores. The grant of rural credit on a limited scale will only enable the money to go back to the landlords and the money-lenders who have given the money. Unless there is some kind of real moratorium, the peasant population cannot be saved. Agricultural indebtedness should be wiped out completely. Therefore, the basic policy of making the tiller of the soil the owner and wiping out all his debts will increase the purchasing power of the people and make it possible for the goods to be produced by the development of industries to be purchased by those people.

" We are repeatedly saying that we are going to establish a socialistic pattern of society. I cannot conceive of a socialistic pattern of society without the co-operation of the working classes. What have the Government done for the working classes in this Plan? How are they going to enlist the co-operation of the working classes for the success of this Plan? It is not as if the working classes are not willing to co-operate. They are as much interested in the welfare of the country as any other section of the community. What does the Plan provide for them? What' the Plan says is that the Government are going to give assistance to the private sector or industrialists to the extent of several crores of rupees. To-day the Central Government are giving income-tax concessions to big industrialists and are enabling them to invest the profits in the industry. It is stated that the working classes will share the burden, which means that they will be exploited. Do you think it is really possible to increase the wealth of the country without the co-operation of the working classes? Why should not the Government invite the Trade Union leaders and workers' representatives and in consultation with them fix a national or State-wide minimum wage? If you satisfy the workers and see that they are given a real living wage, they will certainly co-operate and make this Plan a great success. The fixation of a minimum wage will also increase their purchasing power so that they may also purchase the things that we are producing. The fixation of a State-wide minimum wage will make them to put forth all their efforts and work enthusiastically for the success of the Plan, for increasing the production and for increasing the national wealth of the country. Not only that. You will find a market in the labour sections for the goods that you are manufacturing under the Plan schemes.

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" Lastly, I would like to make a few observations on the question of the burden of taxation. The burden of taxation should not fall upon the workers, because I find from the Plan that the taxation is going to be much heavier than what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended. If the peasantry and the working classes are taxed, then it will come to this, that what is given by the right hand is taken away by the left. So, any taxation measure should fall only on those who can bear it.

" Another important suggestion I wish to make is that when crores of rupees are spent, the Government should see to it that wastage is avoided and corruption is eradicated. Unless there is respect for public property, unless the money is spent well and properly and unless wastage and corruption are eliminated, the Plan will never be a success.

" In conclusion, I would request the Government firstly to introduce basic land reforms, secondly to come to a settlement with the workers and fix a minimum wage for them, thirdly to see that the burden of taxation does not fall upon the peasantry and the working classes, that is the toiling people and lastly to avoid wastage and eradicate corruption. These alone will ensure the success of the Plan."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed very much obliged to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of this House for having made such valuable contribution to this discussion on the draft proposals of ours for the Second Five-Year Plan. We do always welcome criticisms, and we are quite well aware that constructive criticisms just like those offered by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should not only guide the Government and help them but also strengthen them in carrying out the programme that they seek to prepare. Even the hon. Member who spoke last did refer to some good features of these proposals of ours. I am indeed so very happy to see that all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate have expressed their general appreciation of the approach that is to be seen in the draft proposals that have been under discussion. The hon. Member who spoke last wanted to know the policy of this Government with reference to basic land reforms. This Government have made quite clear more than once the policy which they would be pursuing. It is the definite attitude of the Government that the tiller of the soil should be able to own the land on which he would toil and should be encouraged to produce through his efforts his very best with which he should improve his own living conditions. It is, of course, the definite policy of this Government that this ownership of the land should be distributed to the tiller. But I would like to add that it could be done only in a limited way. The hon. Member who spoke last knows quite well and perhaps better than I that whereas in a country like Russia there is a lot of land but the population is very small, and the Soviet Government have to face the problem of finding men for tilling the vast land that is there, we have here very

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little extent of land with a large growing population. Therefore whatever land is available for distribution cannot be distributed to all the rural population. The hon. Member has pointed out that during the First Five-Year Plan although wealth has increased, the living conditions of the urban population have not shown any progress. That is because there has been a large inflow of rural population into the towns. It is with a view to avoiding that this Second Five-Year Plan contemplates the decentralisation of small-scale industries not only in the various districts of this State but also in the various taluks and other centres. Of course, the hon. Member, if he had not referred to the working class and the settlement that has to be made with them, would not have spoken for the party which he has the honour to represent in this House. But I would like to point out that we do not think in terms of those classes of workers who work in factories in the urban areas. As the great Poet Bharati sang, in this free country, it is the worker who works and toils on the land who counts. It is he that has a place in the country and not any idle man. So we are interested in the people of this country. We are interested in providing employment for all the people in this country, and we are interested in the people of this country taking to some work or other so as to make his or her contribution to the production of wealth in this country. Of course, hon. Members are aware that even as the Government seek to organise the industrial development of this country, they have been looking to the improvement and amelioration of the conditions of the workers who contribute in no small measure to the production of wealth in this country. Therefore, if this plan does not particularly and specifically refer to what will be done for the benefit of the workers, I do not think there is any room for criticism that way. There has been at the commencement of the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan a walk-out, which has been referred to by some hon. Members who participated in the discussion. I would like to tell the hon. Member, who chose to make a brief statement and then stage a walk-out, that it is no good indulging always in stereotyped methods of expression of opinion or feelings or making a protest. The motion that was moved by me, Sir, at the outset, was that these draft proposals be taken into consideration by this House. I am unable to appreciate the provacation for this walk-out by the hon. Member from Malabar. He said that this Government had completely neglected Malabar so far as the preparation of the plan was concerned, and he went to the extent of saying that the people of Malabar had completely lost their faith in this Government. I do wish him well in getting into a State where he would be most happy. I do wish him well in getting under a Government in which he would have complete faith. I do hope and I do expect that that situation would be brought about as early as possible. Speaking during a discussion on the last occasion I said, Sir, that if hon. Members coming from Malabar would like to stay on in this State, they were welcome, and if they wanted to get away from this State and form their own State, we did wish them well and bid them good-bye.

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" But, now, as I do see, if the expression of feelings that has been shown by this walk-out by the hon. Member should represent the general feelings of Malabar, I do feel that it is in the best interests of Malabar and also in the best interests of the State outside Malabar that the separation is brought into effect as early as possible. But, I would like to point out that even if Malabar should get away from this State and form their own State or even their own Aykya Kerala State, still the people of Tamilnad and the people of Malabar would be neighbours and they must continue to be good neighbours with all mutual goodwill. There would be so many things of common interest and it is essential for both the States that the friendly feeling should continue and that it should not be disturbed on any account. I would once again repeat my assurance that so long as the people of Malabar are obliged to stay on in this State, this Government would not make any kind of discrimination between one set of people and another (hear, hear). 5 p.m.

" Sir, in these draft proposals, hon. Members should have seen that in the break up between different sectors of development, there are items like Irrigation and Power, Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Supply, Fisheries and Co-operation Small Scale and Village Industries, Handloom, Technical Education, Roads and Inland Waterways, Housing, Town-Planning and Assistance to local bodies, other Social Services including Education, Health and Backward Classes, etc., Community Development and Local Development Works. These are the various Heads under which various proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan have been formulated. Hon. Members should see how each one of these items should cover not this district or that district but the entire area. It is not yet time to level a charge against the Government which has framed a Plan that particular district has been completely neglected. As has been announced before, Government do propose to invite some time in September, representatives of the Legislature in the Parliament from each district for a discussion so that we could see how the legitimate complaints of the districts concerned could be met with. Just as the District Plan framed in Malabar referred to by the hon. Member who walked out, five other districts have also framed plans. I have seen that one or two districts, under effective and proper guidance, having framed the best plan which should serve us as guidance for any district or State. But, I would like to point out that just as Malabar would complain that there was no mention of Malabar or not much mention of Malabar in the draft proposals, several other districts in the State could complain with equal vehemence that the name of Madurai is not there, Chingleput is not there, North Arcot is not there. Ramanathapuram is not there and so on. Therefore, I do still hope that the hon. Members representing Malabar and particularly the people of Malabar would wait with some patience and see that unnecessarily the good neighbourly, friendly, cordial feelings are not disturbed.

" Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, while expressing his general appreciation, referred to a few items relating to the proposals and made his own observations. The hon. Member, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar (former Chief Minister) and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for utilising inter-State natural resources for the benefit of the States concerned. It is the established international law that the resources like rivers should be utilized to the best advantage of the largest community. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, whether it is the Godavari or the rivers on the West Coast, if whatever surplus there can be—and there will be a lot of surplus—if there should be a surplus after the States through which these rivers pass have taken the fullest advantage, that surplus must be used for the benefit of other States which are deficient in such natural resources. That is a very sound proposition to which no objection can be taken. But, questions like this could be effectively dealt with only if the Centre intervenes in the proper way. I do hope that the Centre will take appropriate action so that there should be no dog-in-the-manger attitude, if there should be any such attitude anywhere, in any quarters.

" Then, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to certain proposals which have found a place in our draft proposals about the Housing Programme. I would like to point out to him that certain specific schemes which have found place under this item, present certain ideas of the Government. It does not mean that the State would be quite satisfied with these hundreds or thousands of houses which are referred to in these proposals of ours. We do feel that housing is a very acute problem and that is the problem in several countries and that is one of the essential requisites for people who are expected and who legitimately claim to live a happy life. It is the anxiety of this Government to take a big step during this Plan period to solve to a considerable extent this housing shortage. But, we do look to the private sector for substantial contribution in carrying out these programmes.

5-10 p.m. " Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly referred to the proposals to construct cheap houses on Rs. 750. Sir, I would like to point out to him that even in the City of Madras, still we see the sad and disgusting sight of people cooking and carrying on and living in the streets and using the streets and platforms as their habitation. We have to thus face a very colossal problem. Taking into account the present economic conditions and taking further into account the urgency in the matter of meeting to some extent at least this acute housing shortage in our State, we have planned to construct cheap houses. We have not done anything extraordinary nor could it be said that we have done anything wrong in having planned for the construction of cheap houses, to meet the present acute housing shortage in our State. I have seen houses with mud walls, with cement plastering, cement flooring and roofing with tiles, being constructed at

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the average cost of Rs. 500 per house. Those houses present a neat appearance and they have been constructed with some idea of planning and there is provision for public convenience in those houses also. I do not say at all that our people should be satisfied with these poor houses. But people who have no houses at all do welcome this, as something better than nothing. It is our anxiety to build houses in every taluk like that and I have been fighting with the Centre, that rather than building houses at a cost of Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 in a few areas, it would be better to build houses at an average cost of Rs. 500 in our villages. Even though the Centre want to extend help to the low income group in the matter of building houses, I have been urging the Centre that the lowest income group, who suffer terribly for want of habitation, should be helped first. I have been persuading the Centre that they should come forward with some more substantial aid in order to meet the large and anxious representations from the poor people for these small houses, which I have described. I have been discussing with some of the architects to see how cheaply and elegantly we could build fairly comfortable houses. But, Sir, even though it is my idea that we should build these cheap houses in large numbers, we should get sufficient resources for this purpose.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for taking up heavy industries. I would like to tell him that even now we have been giving serious consideration to a few heavy industries. With the large and enthusiastic response to the loan which the Government recently floated, we do expect that we would be able to start some heavy industries even without waiting for the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. A big industry utilising the raw materials that are available in and around Tuticorin, viz., a Heavy Chemical Industry and the erection of a soda ash plant, is being proposed by Government. Government have been taking some interest in this matter and may I tell this House that arrangements are being made to initiate that industry and we hope to be able to start that organisation before long. Government are also thinking whether they could not take presently steps to organise the Aluminium industry, taking advantage of the valuable bauxite that is available in Salem district, even before the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. We do hope to discuss with the Planning Commission about the general programme with regard to heavy industries and I do expect that we would be able, during the Second Five-Year Plan, to organise some major industries.

"About the criticisms of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries that have been referred to in the draft proposals, I would like to say that the idea behind it is that we should be able to provide employment to the large unemployed population in the rural areas. Taking advantage of the industries that have been already there without sufficient encouragement and also taking advantage of the possibility of organising new industries with new facilities like

electricity, etc., we do hope that our programme with regard to cottage and small-scale industries, would go a long way in relieving unemployment in rural areas.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to our programme with regard to education. We have framed a plan and hon. Members no doubt have appreciated it as a realistic plan. But still it depends on the resources that would be available for distribution to various heads. We have had tentative discussion with the Planning Commission. Even though we have presented a plan for Rs. 393 crores, it has been pointed out to us by the Planning Commission that so far as heavy industries are concerned, we could look to an allotment for the same under a different head. Therefore this plan for the purpose of discussion should be taken to be a plan for about Rs. 350 crores only. We have seen in our discussion with the Planning Commission that they have not been able to find any defect in the programme we have framed. But they only pointed out that they had to distribute the limited resources available, for the various States under various heads. Therefore I do welcome the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that if we were obliged to cut down our target, we should have to assess certain priorities in the matter of various schemes that we have presented to the Planning Commission particularly in the matter of educational development.

"Government are fully aware of the need to improve the conditions of teachers. But I cannot at all understand the hon. Member representing exclusively the teachers, viz., Sri G. Krishnamurthy maintaining that he would be satisfied only if the teachers got all that they require, even at the cost of other beneficiaries. I must point out to him the large beneficiaries are the people. It is their children that are sought to be educated. For this purpose we require teachers and we train teachers. I do sympathise with the conditions of the teachers. But I cannot at all agree with Mr. Krishnamurthy's objection to provide funds for supplying slates and books to children and for providing mid-day meals to the children.

5-20 p.m. "Perhaps, I could understand his objection; of course, I sympathise with him. For, he represents exclusively teachers and he does not know any other world. It is for us to examine all the aspects of the question before we finalise our programme. I was glad to see the other hon. Member representing the teachers, Sri Parameswaran at once coming forward to point out the error in the enthusiastic plea that was put forward by the other hon. Member representing the teachers.

"The hon. Member, the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, referred to the need for expanding agricultural education. Hon. Members would have seen in the draft proposals that funds are sought for increasing the strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. But the hon. Member pleaded that rather than increasing the strength of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Government should come forward—not that a unitary

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University would organise a college—to start an Agricultural College which he would be able to affiliate to his University. We have examined the relative merits of these proposals. For one thing we cannot do that, as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out about the proposal to have the Engineering College at Guindy upgraded as a Regional Institute, the College at Coimbatore also has great advantages and tradition behind it. Then there is the question of economy. If in addition to the proposed increased strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, there is still need for agricultural graduates and if the Annamalai University comes forward to organise an Agricultural College, as they have organised an Engineering College and as they have been taking interest in the courses of study on Agriculture, then this Government would certainly take interest in such a proposal and secure all the support that they could give.

" Sir, several hon. Members referred to the question of handlooms. I would also repeat that it is good giving doles permanently to the handloom weavers. The handloom is a great industry and it should be permanently rehabilitated. We have examined the steps that should effect this permanent rehabilitation. But sometimes advocates of handlooms plead as if, whatever the cloth that is produced and whatever the price for which this cloth is sold, the people should have no other option but to purchase that cloth, even by reserving certain varieties for handlooms. There is the question of purchasing power of the people. Even if that should improve, as we do expect to effect it in the course of the Second Plan period, we cannot compel the consumer to take goods whatever be the quality and whatever be the price. If we do still compel, such compulsion can be done only in a totalitarian State—then the consumer might say that instead of purchasing two cloths, he would be satisfied with one cloth and instead of wearing a shirt on, he would go barebodied.

" Therefore, we have to see how there is a thoughtless hue and cry to use power. I have repeatedly stated that this Government would not be a party to any kind of rationalisation in industry which would mean the reduction of wages of the worker or the reduction of the number of workers who are engaged in a particular industry. In the same way about handlooms. This Government would never agree to the use of power for the looms, if it should mean a certain number of weavers going without employment or if it should mean the reduction in the emoluments of the weavers. I have been feeling and the Government of India do want to try, by making experiments and seeing how far they work that way, whether the handlooms could not, even utilising power, be established on a permanent footing, so that these weavers could carry on a happy life of no-wants.

" Sir, we have produced the Plan and the finalisation of this Plan should depend on the resources that should be found available. Still, hon. Members would have seen that we have framed it in such a way that we should be able, as I hope, to implement all the schemes that we have presented under these proposals.

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"Sir, the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar referred to the need for improving the cattle wealth and referred to the shifting of some breeding bulls from the Hosur Farm. Government have been thinking of that and have been examining whether the Kangayam bulls which are there in the Hosur Farm could not be taken to Pudukkottai. Government have proposals to extend the cattle farm there and Government do feel that these Kangayam bulls would fare better there than in Hosur. In the same way Government have got proposals not only to improve the forests generally, but our forest wealth also which is very poor and which may become poorer. But we have taken up particularly the question of re-forestation of the ex-Zamin and ex-Panchayat forests. Of course, in many of these areas, they cannot be called forests. It is my idea that not only we should take effective steps to regenerate the forests in these areas, but that it should be linked with the provision of grazing facilities for the cattle as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar.

"Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition made a novel suggestion. Of course, it is not new to this House. He always follows the United States pattern and he suggested that, in America, the irrigation works are undertaken by the private sector and therefore we can also leave these things to the private sector. But it has been our experience that it is best worked in the public sector. Whether it is irrigation or power project or any of these things, we have found that it is most advantageous to take it up in the public sector. Therefore, I am sorry that I have not been able to appreciate his suggestion.

"Then another reference was made by the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswamy under development of fisheries. We have framed very good schemes for the development of fisheries: we are endowed with long coasts both on the east and on the west and therefore we are interested very much in fully utilising what nature has endowed us with. Sir, in this connection, I was glad
5-30 p.m. to see that the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made an appreciative reference to this White Paper which has been presented to this House. I would also like to pay my tribute to the officers who worked at the preparation of these proposals for several months with great enthusiasm and interest. They have worked very hard and they have produced this Plan. I must express my appreciation for the enthusiastic manner in which they have worked at it and produced it.

"It is gratifying to note that there is a new awakening in our country, which we have not seen some two years ago or even during the last year. That has been referred to by the hon. Member. I have been visiting so many villages and I say that this wonderful new awakening gives us all hopes. Whatever may be the total funds that would be allotted by the Central and the State Governments, it is this new awakening, which we actually see with our own eyes, that gives the Government all the strength and it is the unanimous appreciation and support which

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this House has given to the broad outlines of the Second Five-Year Plan proposals that gives added strength to the Government in venturing forward to implement this programme in order that we should be able to raise the standard of living of the people in our country to a considerable extent. Thank you, Sir.''

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—" Sir, ஒரு இலாகாவில் 40 உத்தியோகங்கள் காலி இருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் விளம்பரப்படுத்தினால் அதற்கு 4,000 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்து குவிகின்றன. ஆகையால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கென்று இப்பொழுது உத்தியோகங்களில் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற சத விகிதத்தை மேலும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அதைப்பற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒன்றுமே தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. மேலும் படிப்பு விஷயத்தில், அவர்களுக்கு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் இலவசமாகக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டேன். குறிப்பாக . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" This is not the time for speaking when the Hon. Minister has finished his speech.''

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—" Sir, only on a point of information, I spoke those few words.

" பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே செய்யப்படவில்லை. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அடுத்த பட்ஜட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிகளில் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை இலவசக் கல்வி அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதாக என்னிடம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். மற்றொரு கூட்டத்திலும் அதேமாதிரி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நம்பலாமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்ன விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. ஆதலால்தான் அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன்."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am sorry I have not been able to call a few hon. Members who wanted to participate in the discussion. With due apologies to them, I hope to satisfy them on the next occasion. Now, I am putting the amendment of the hon. Member Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar to the vote of the House. The question is—

' *Add* the following at the end :

" and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras ".' "

The amendment was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now put the original motion, as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras '."

The motion was carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 26th September 1955."

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. *Finance Accounts*, 1952–53 *and the Audit Report*, 1953 *for the State of Madras.*

† 2. *Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :*

The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (*L.A. Bill No.* 15 *of* 1955).



* Laid on the table of the House on 26th August 1955.

† Circulated by special messengers on 25th August 1955.